

General impression:

The Central Asian Shepherd Dog is a dog of harmonious build and large stature, moderately elongated format (not long and not short). Powerful, with well-developed, voluminous, but not prominent muscles. The sexual type is well expressed. Males are more massive and masculine than females with more pronounced withers and larger heads. The final formation occurs by 3 years. The Central Asian Shepherd Dog is a very serious dog that you do not want to pet or bother.



The type of constitution, based on the general impression, should be classified in accordance with the classic work of A.P. Mazover "Service Dog", as a rough type, namely:

"Rough type of constitution. Strong, with well-developed massive bones and massive muscles, these large dogs reach their development by 3-4 years. The head is wide, massive, cheekbones, but elongated. The muzzle is blunt, forming a line parallel to the line of the forehead. The lips are thick, dry or slightly drooping. The eyes are set straight, protected by dry eyelids. The neck is short, massive, low-set.

The chest is wide and deep. The belly is slightly tucked up (the body is cylindrical). ... The skin is thick, tightly stretched or forms folds in the neck area (dewlap). The coat is coarse, well-developed hair and thick undercoat.

The rough type of dog is characterized by resilience and great adaptability to specific local conditions of keeping and use.”

The muscles are especially well developed in the withers, shoulders, and hips. The neck and lumbar region are a muscular monolith. Deviations in the direction of neighboring body types (strong and raw) are extremely undesirable.

In the Central Asian Shepherd, individual muscle groups are not only not visible under the skin (this is a sign of a strong type), they are even monolithic to the touch. When palpating through the dog's thick skin, you feel not individual muscles, but a whole mass. With a deviation towards a loose-raw type, fingers easily press through the muscle tissue.

The skin is an important breed characteristic. Its mobility is especially noticeable when examining the dewlap - the fold of skin on the underside of the neck. However, the mobility of the skin can also be excessive. This is due to the excessive development of subcutaneous tissue (deviation to the raw type of constitution) - then when the dog moves, the skin literally fidgets, which is especially noticeable in the back and lower back. Excess subcutaneous tissue creates additional weight that the dog is forced to carry, which, given its large size, puts excessive strain on the joints of the limbs. Such "raw" skin is certainly a disadvantage.

Sex type.

Males and females differ greatly. And it's not just about height. The breed has medium-sized males and very large females. But even a very powerful female should never be confused with a male.

Here the most appropriate words are masculine male and feminine female. The male's head is larger and more massive relative to the body. The female's head is smaller and lighter relative to her body. The lines of the head themselves are smooth - there are no sharp protrusions, the jaws are not so massive.



The sexual type is well expressed.

The male's **neck** is massive, at the top it is almost wider than the back of the head. The muscles cover it like a shell. It is desirable that the neck of the male be like a truncated cone, the wide base of which grows into the shoulders, and the head rests on a slightly narrower upper part. The length of the neck of the male is almost equal to the length of his head.

In females, the neck, not as massive as in males, is usually longer and more mobile.

The body looks different. The male has high withers, powerful muscles cover the shoulders so that when viewed from above, the body is a trapezoid. The front part of the sternum is at the same level as the shoulder-scapular joints, the voluminous chest is widest behind

the front limbs and then smoothly narrows. The croup, although wide, is not wider at the hips than at the shoulders.

In a female dog, the withers are less pronounced, they do not protrude as a hump above the shoulder blades. The silhouette from above looks different - it is a figure eight with a slight narrowing at the loin (waist) in a young female dog or a cylinder in a female dog that has given birth or has gained weight with age. The front part of the chest protrudes in front of the shoulder-scapular joints, when viewed from the front, the chest is open and rounded. The shoulders are not as powerfully muscled as in a male dog. The ribs are curved more strongly. In this case, the curvature of the ribs increases towards the false ribs.

A slightly elongated loin is normal for a female dog, i.e. it is slightly longer than half the length of the back. This is certainly an adaptive feature, since the main purpose of a female dog is to bear puppies.

The female's croup is wider than the male's. Its width is not less than its length. A correctly built female should have powerful thigh muscles: the width of the thigh and its thickness (when viewed from behind) are almost equal.

The grooming coat also varies. The male has thicker and coarser hair. On the neck it is thickest and slightly longer, often forming something like a mane on the shoulder blades. The female has hair that lies closer to the body; the mane, if present, is not large.

The male dog in motion opens his chest, stretches forward and slightly upward. He definitely becomes taller, wider, even more massive. The movement of the male dog is power, the movement of the female dog is flexibility.

Final formation.

At the earliest - by three years. Dogs of this breed are formed very slowly. At two years old, the male is still an awkward teenager: there are bones, but the muscles have not really grown, at three years old he is a young man: already good, but it is immediately obvious that he is still very young. And only by the age of 4 the male matures, builds up muscle mass and skeleton, becomes confident and unhurried.

Females grow more evenly, but before giving birth, the female looks quite graceful. After giving birth, the head increases in all dimensions, the female becomes wider in bone, slightly increases in height, the chest unfolds and, of course, becomes wider in the croup. The female is becoming feminine.

Important proportions:

The length of the body slightly exceeds the height at the withers. A larger height with a proportional build is desirable. The length of the front leg to the elbow is 50-52% of the dog's height at the withers. The length of the muzzle is less than 1/2 the length of the head, but more than 1/3 the length of the head.

Leg-high index.

For baby-class dogs, relatively short limbs are completely normal (no more than 50% of the height at the withers). In puppies and juniors during the period of active growth, the index may even

slightly exceed 52. Males of the intermediate class usually lose their excessive leg-highness, in females it may remain for up to 2 years if the female has not given birth.

Shortening of the forelimbs in adult dogs is usually caused by shortening of the shoulders and/or forearms (achondroplasia), which, of course, should be classified as an exterior defect.

Proportions of the head

Proportions of the head are extremely important, with a slightly elongated muzzle more common in females, and an excessively short muzzle in males. With a massive head and a well-filled muzzle, a muzzle equal to half the length of the head should not be assessed too strictly. Too short a muzzle (a third or less of the length of the head), even very voluminous, should be interpreted as a deviation into the mastiff-like type and should in no case be welcomed.

Behavior:

Confident, balanced-calm, proud and independent. The dog is very fearless, has high performance, endurance, an innate instinct to protect its territory and owner. Characterized by fearlessness in the fight against large predators.

Confidence is assessed during a manual examination, including when checking males for cryptorchidism. Fear of hands, attempts to sit down should set the expert to maximum attention to the dog's behavior. Moving around the ring on half-bent limbs, especially indoors, attempts to leave the ring should be interpreted as uncertainty.

On foreign territory, which is the exhibition site, the Central Asian Shepherd Dog should not show aggression. Since the breed is characterized by a distrustful attitude towards strangers, it is recommended to conduct a manual examination when the dog is fixed by the handler. Examination of the bite and dental system by the expert on his own is highly undesirable.

Head:

Massive, proportional to the overall build. The shape of the head when viewed from above and from the side is close to a rectangle. The index of long head is approximately 40% of the height at the withers. Longer, voluminous heads of correct lines, necessarily corresponding to the sexual type, are preferable. At the same time, one should not judge too strictly a bitch's head that is too small for the body, as long as its proportions are observed.

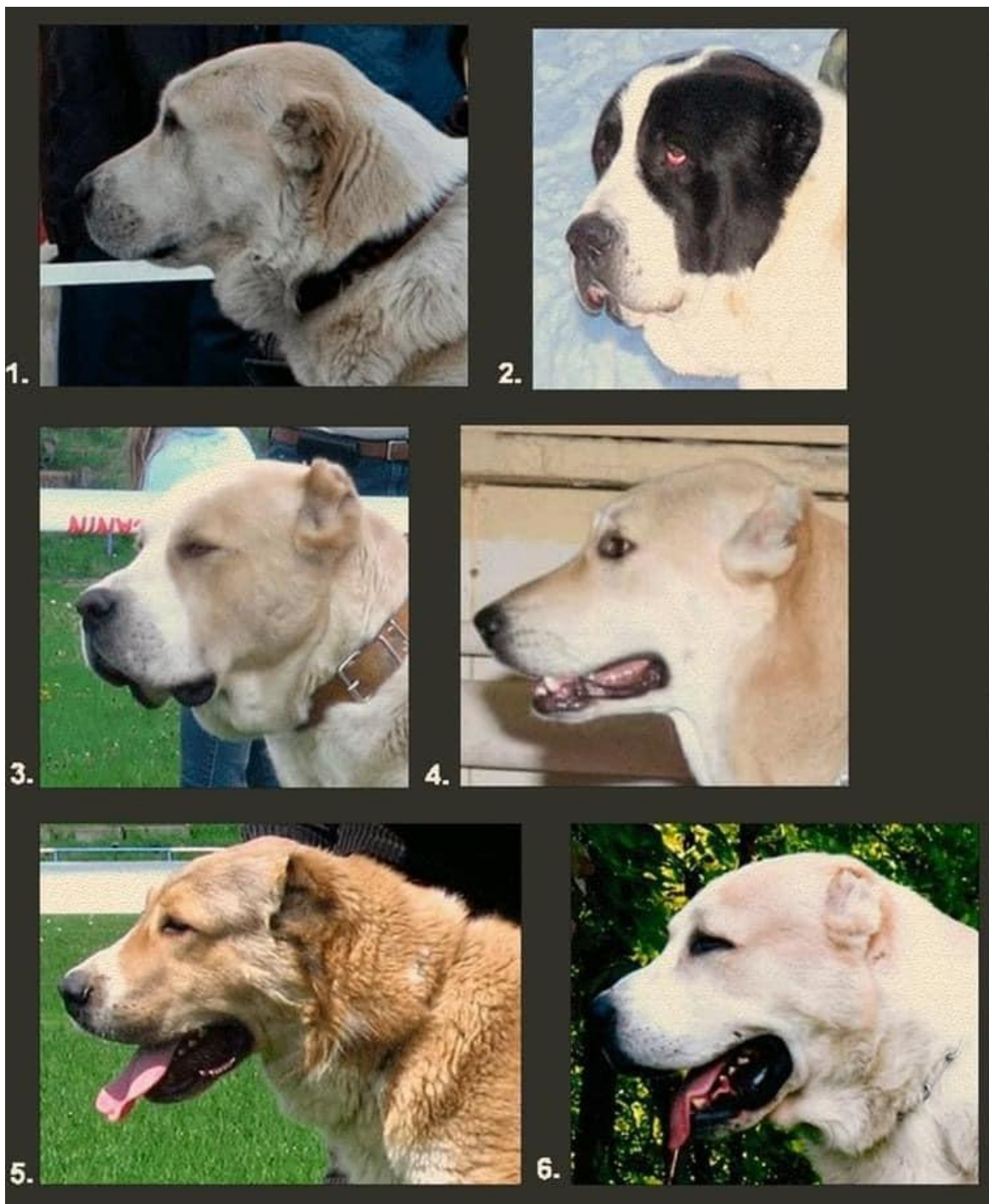
Long, not steeply curved zygomatic arches give the head a characteristic almost rectangular shape.

Skull area:

The head is deep in the cranial part. The forehead is flat, the cranial part is flat, long. The occipital protuberance is pronounced, but little noticeable due to the highly developed, voluminous muscles. The superciliary arches are moderately pronounced.

The depth of the cranial part is approximately equal to its width. The width of the forehead is practically equal to its length in males, in females the length of the forehead may slightly exceed its width. In young dogs in the stage of skull formation, the frontal part may be somewhat convex, but not rounded. This feature should not be considered a serious fault, although awarding the title to an unformed dog is undesirable.

Weakly developed superciliary arches can be associated with a convex forehead and excessively convex and distinctly rounded eyes. Overdeveloped superciliary arches hang over the eye sockets and, when viewed in profile, create the impression of an abrupt and short transition. Both deviations are serious faults.



1. The head of the male is of correct proportions, but with an overly pronounced transition from the forehead to the muzzle. **2.** The dog's head has an overly pronounced transition from the forehead to the muzzle, the muzzle is not filled enough under the eyes, the lips are raw, the lower eyelids are drooping, and the neck has an overly pronounced dewlap. **3.** The head of a male dog with an overly pronounced transition from the forehead to the muzzle, a rounded skull, raw lips, overly pronounced cheekbones, weakened pigment. **4.** The female's head is light with a longish, pointed, insufficiently voluminous muzzle. **5.** A female head with correct lines and proportions. **6.** Male head with correct lines and proportions. With very good pigment.

Stop: Moderately pronounced. A long and very smooth transition with the widest possible bridge of the nose is welcomed. An excessively pronounced short stop is considered a serious fault, a sharp one is a vice.

Muzzle area

Nose:

The nose is large, black, and does not protrude beyond the general contour of the muzzle. Lightening of the nose is allowed in white and fawn coats.

Lightening of the nose in light-colored dogs usually occurs in the winter-spring period for both sexes; in bitches, the nose usually fades after pregnancy and nursing puppies. Lightening begins in the center of the nose and looks like a pinkish-brown spot interspersed with black pigment dots. With strong lightening, a border along the edges of the nose remains black, while the skin around the nose usually retains pigment. Seasonal depigmentation should not be confused with a variegated nose (bright pink spots and stripes, especially in the center of the nose), which is an exterior defect.

Muzzle:

Blunt, moderate in length, almost rectangular when viewed from above and in profile and hardly tapering to the nose. The muzzle is massive, deep and well filled under the eyes. The bridge of the nose is wide, straight, there is a slight aquiline nose. The chin is well defined.

Close attention should be paid to the filling of the muzzle at the base. Hollows under the eyes are a serious fault. The girth of the muzzle under the eyes should not be less than the length of the head.

The width of the bridge of the nose is approximately one third the width of the forehead.

With a hooked nose, the nasal cartilages are very long, due to which the nose is slightly below the upper line of the muzzle.

A well-developed chin should be understood as a wide lower jaw.

Lips:

The lips are thick, the upper lip tightly covers the lower jaw when the jaws are closed. Complete black pigmentation is desirable.

The thickness and length of the lips are very important. The upper lip should not sway when moving or fall into the dog's mouth when it opens. A small pocket is formed at the corner of the lips. However, a drooping lower lip is undoubtedly interpreted as a sign of a crude build, atypical for the breed.

Jaws and Teeth:

Jaws are strong and wide. Teeth are large, white, tightly adjacent to each other, in a complete set (42 teeth). Double first premolar is allowed. Incisors are located in one line at the base. Scissor bite,

straight, or tight undershot without a gap. Canines are large, wide apart. The presence of broken or knocked out incisors and canines that do not interfere with determining the bite does not affect the assessment of the dog.

The width of the lower jaw is determined during the examination of the dental system. With a narrow lower jaw, the incisors are small and located like a boat. Such a structure should be considered a serious fault.

If any premolar or molar is missing, the dog cannot receive a breeding evaluation. It is necessary to examine the molars.

An underbite without a break can be interpreted in only one way: the back surface of the lower incisors touches the front surface of the upper incisors, forming a kind of "reverse scissors". Loss of contact of the incisors is considered a faulty bite - an underbite with a break. Dogs with even a minimal break in the underbite should be disqualified.

Cheekbones:

The zygomatic arches are long, well developed, but do not disturb the rectangular shape of the head.

Too curved zygomatic arches give the head of the Central Asian Shepherd a shape that is not typical for the breed. However, with a well-filled, voluminous muzzle under the eyes, this feature should be interpreted as a fault.

A high-cheekboned head in the Caucasian Shepherd type should be regarded as a fault - a deviation from the breed type.

Eyes:

The eyes are medium in size, oval in shape, set wide apart, straight, moderately deep-set. The eye color is dark brown to light brown. Darker eyes are preferred. The eyelids are thick, the lower eyelids are also desirable, not drooping. The third eyelid is not visible.

Full rimming of the eyelids is desirable. In any color, the eyelids are black. The look is confident, full of dignity.

The combination of slightly slanted eyes with excessive cheekbones is extremely undesirable and is classified as a fault.

The color of the eyes should be given the closest attention, while the white color of the dog is not an excuse for light pigmentation of the iris. Light eyes in dark-colored dogs are a serious drawback.

Slight sagging of the lower eyelids is regarded as a disadvantage and, as a rule, is associated with other manifestations of dampness of the constitution.

The color of the third eyelid is not important, even dark dogs can have one or both pink third eyelids. At the same time, an overdeveloped third eyelid, covering a third or more of the eyeball, is an indicator of the dog's unhealthiness and its non-show form.

The gaze typical of the Central Asian Shepherd Dog is as if unfocused, creating the impression that it is looking through a person.



1. Overly large eyes. **2.** Closely set, slightly slanted eyes. **3.** Light eyes on a dark colored dog. **4.** Correct, wide-set eyes, but drooping lower eyelids. **5.** Good, wide set of eyes. **6.** This photo shows the head of a female dog with a clearly visible typical sight of the Central Asian Shepherd Dog.

Ears:

The ears are triangular in shape, medium in size, thick, hanging, low-set - the lower edge of the base of the ear is level with or slightly below the eye line. Traditional ear cropping, as in the illustration, is still practiced in the country of origin and in countries where it is not prohibited by law.

When cropping the ears, the cutting line is made as close as possible to the head, repeating its shape. It is desirable to achieve the most symmetrical cropping. Uncropped ears are not penalized during examination, but spoil the appearance of the Central Asian Shepherd Dog.

Neck:

The neck is of medium length, massive, oval in cross-section, muscular, low set. Dewlap is a definite feature of the breed.

In males, the neck is almost equal in length to the head, in females it is somewhat longer. A developed nape is welcome. The neck set is approximately 35 - 40° to the horizon.



1. High set neck.

2. Correct neck position.

An excessively long neck is set high and is associated with an incorrect structure of the chest girdle of the limbs. With an incorrect presentation (raising the head and stretching the neck upward), the correctness of the angles of the joints and the proportions of the dog's build are violated. A high neck set is considered a defect.

The dewlap is a protective device that protects the dog's neck from the teeth of a predator. At the same time, a hypertrophied dewlap should be perceived as a clear sign of a raw build and assessed as a serious flaw.

Body:

The topline is well balanced, solid and this must be maintained in all positions.

The withers are strong, muscular, clearly defined, especially in males, emphasizing the sharp transition to the back.

The back is straight, wide, with well-developed muscles, the length of which is approximately equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance from the withers to the root of the tail.

The loin is short, wide, muscular, slightly arched.

The croup is of medium length, wide, muscular with a slight slope to the base of the tail. The height at the withers is 1-2 cm greater than the height at the sacrum.

The chest is deep, long, wide and well developed. The rib cage widens towards the back. The false ribs are long. The lower part of the chest is let down to the level of the elbows or slightly lower. The forechest protrudes slightly beyond the line of the shoulder-scapular joints.

The belly is slightly tucked up.

The tail is thick at the base, set on quite high. In its natural state, it is sickle-shaped or curled into a ring in the last third. When excited, it rises to the line of the back or higher, and when relaxed, it is lowered. Traditional tail docking, as in the illustration, is still carried out in the country of origin and in countries where it is not prohibited by law. A natural tail is of equal value to a docked tail.

Topline.

The ratio of the lengths of the back, loin and croup is 2:1:1. In a natural, relaxed stance, the withers and croup of adult dogs are approximately at the same level. In motion, the topline is almost

straight.



1. Weak, sagging lower back. **2.** The topline slopes downwards from the withers to the croup, which is not typical for the breed. **3.** Young female with correct top and bottom lines. **4.** Adult male with correct top and bottom lines.

Withers.

In adult males, the withers are high and not long, in females the withers are less pronounced.

Back.

The length of the back is measured from the beginning of the withers to the last thoracic vertebra. The back itself is wide; in males it is wider than the croup, in females it is approximately the same width as the croup.

Lower back.

The short loin is $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the back or $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the entire top. In females, the lower back may be somewhat elongated, which should not affect the strength of the upper body and the productivity of movements. The convexity of the lower back is achieved due to powerful muscles, but not due to the curvature of the spine. A sagging loin indicates its excessive length and is considered a serious fault.

Croup.

The length of the croup is equal to the length of the lower back ($\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the back or $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the entire top). For young, unformed dogs, a slight high rear is acceptable.



1. Strongly sloping croup. **2,3.** Straightened short croups. Undesirable short docked tails.

4. Correct croup position and normal tail position when free.

The correct structure of the croup is extremely important. Shortening of the croup, straight or sloping croup, narrow croup - this is a violation of the structure of the entire pelvic girdle of the limbs and should be considered at least as a serious fault. Violations of the croup structure sharply impair the dog's performance, negatively affect the health of the joints, and are inherited with a high degree of correlation. Dogs with deviations in the structure of the croup, even if they have a highly pedigree head and a correct front part, should not be given preference over animals with a correct croup structure.

Chest.

The ribs are quite noticeably curved, providing a significant volume for the lungs and heart. The girth of the chest exceeds the height at the withers by about 20%. The length of the false ribs is approximately half the length of the ribs attached to the sternum. A strongly lowered chest in adult dogs usually indicates a damp build, or is caused by shortening of the front limbs. In any case, a strongly lowered chest is, at a minimum, a drawback.

In immature Central Asian Shepherd Dogs, the lower part of the chest does not reach the elbows, while in a stance the front limbs should be parallel - there is no toe-out or clubfoot.

In adult females, the front part of the chest protrudes in front of the shoulder-scapular joints more than in males.

Belly.

In females who have given birth, the belly is lowered below the chest line due to slightly sagging tits. In males, the belly is moderately tucked up. A sharply tucked belly is associated with shortened false ribs and is not typical for the breed.

Tail.

The docking point is the border of the noticeable transition of the thick part of the tail to the thinner one.

The complete absence of the tail section of the spine, when the tail is represented only by a leather pouch, is a disqualifying fault.

When excited, the tail is raised at approximately the same angle as the dog's neck. A vertical tail or a tail tilted towards the back indicates a shortened and straightened croup and should certainly be assessed negatively.

In a calm state, the tail is lowered, but not tucked.

When moving, the tail can be raised above the top line or continue the line of the croup, without being pressed.

In no case should you require a sharply raised tail from a Central Asian Shepherd Dog.

Limbs:

Forequarters: The forequarters are straight with strong bones, parallel when viewed from the front and not set too close to each other. When viewed from the side, the forearms are straight.

Shoulder blades: long, well laid back, the angles of the shoulder-scapular joints are about 100 degrees, with good muscles.

Humeral bones: sloping, long, strong.

Elbows: well attached to the body, not turned out or turned in.

Forearms: straight, with very strong bones, long, oval in cross-section.

Pasterns: moderate length, wide, strong, set almost vertically.

Forepaws: massive, rounded, balled up. Pads are thick, massive. Claws can be of any color.



1. Elbows turned outward. **2.** Narrow set of front legs. **3.** Correct position of limbs.

The breed is characterized by the front legs being set under the body.

Attention should be paid to the shortening of the shoulder blades and the change in the shoulder-scapular angle. Straight-set shoulder blades are necessarily associated with an excessively high neck position. The movement of dogs with such a defect is characterized by insufficient reach of the front limbs and their unproductive forward and upward movement.



1,2. Insufficient angles of the humeroscapular joints. **3.** Correct angles.

The lengths of the shoulder blade, shoulder and forearm are approximately equal to each other. With short shoulders, the dog is low in front, its movement is characterized by "diving" of the body at each touch of the support with the front limbs. This anatomical deviation is a serious drawback, sharply reducing the productivity of movement. Quite a high heritability of the anomaly is noted. Squat dogs with a short forearm are a very serious drawback.

Excessively sloping pasterns should be considered a fault, weak, strongly sloping pasterns - a very serious fault.



1. Correct position of the pastern. **2.** Excessively sloping, weak pasterns. **3.** Very weak pasterns.

The shape of the paw directly depends on the length of the toes: long toes have weak ligaments, which prevents the paw (oval or hare paw) from bunching up. This deviation increases the risk of injury to the toes and, especially, to the interdigital webs. Do not confuse the spreading of the paw associated with excessive length of the toes (an anatomical defect) and the spreading of the paw caused by prolonged walking on soft ground, which occurs in almost all dogs after snowy winters.

Hindquarters: When viewed from behind, straight and parallel, set slightly wider than the front.

Hips: Broad, moderately long, well-muscled.

Knees: Neither turned in nor out. Moderately angulated.

Thighs: Almost as long as thighs.

Hocks: Moderately angulated.

Metarsus: Massive, moderately long, set vertically, without dewclaws.

Hind legs: massive, rounded, in a ball. Pads thick, massive. Nails can be of any color.

The hind legs in stance should be set approximately the same width apart as the front legs.

The width of the thigh is approximately equal to the length of the thigh bone. Its thickness is about half the width. In females, the thigh muscles are more convex and prominent than in males: when viewed from behind, the width of the thighs is greater than the width of the shoulders.

The thigh and lower leg are approximately equal in length, the metatarsus is shorter by about 1/3. The knee and hock joints should not be conspicuous, but they are noticeable.



1. Excessively pronounced angles of the hock joints. 2. Saber-like set. 3. Straightened angles. 4. Correct angles.

Full straightening of the hind limbs in a stance, in which the joints are not visually detected, should be assessed as an exterior defect. Such straightening of the hind limbs is directly related to a short, straight croup.

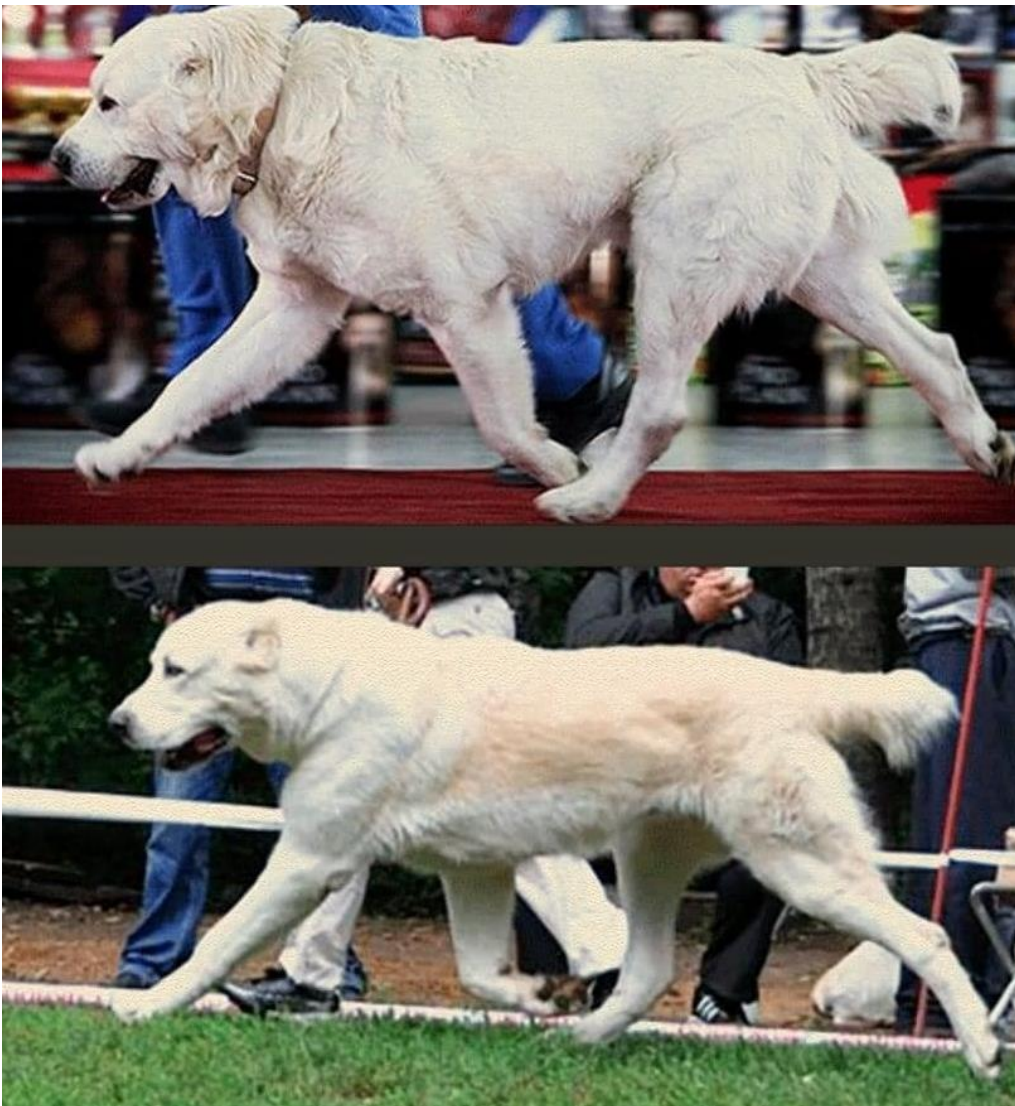
Excessive length of the hind limbs is common during rapid growth of the dog, most often it is found in junior males. When excessively long limbs are placed under the body, the angles of the knee and hock joints are sharp. This can be assessed, depending on the degree of severity, as an exterior defect.

Dogs with excessively long metatarsus and pronounced saber-like structure cannot receive high scores.

A strongly drawn-out position of the hind limbs is not typical for the Central Asian Shepherd Dog.

Movement:

The movement is well-balanced and flexible. The characteristic trot is with free reach of the forequarters and strong drive of the hindquarters. The topline remains strong when moving. All joints extend freely. When moving, the angulation of the hindquarters is more distinct than when standing.



The photo shows good, fast movement at a fast trot. The tail position indicates the correct slope of the croup and that the dogs are in a calm, not excited, but at the same time confident state.

When moving at a trot, the topline is level and practically motionless. Depending on the speed of movement, the neck can be raised at a slight angle to the horizon, stretched out in one line with the back, or lowered down.

At the start of the push-off, the hind limb is bent in all joints, due to which the angles of the joints are clearly expressed. When leaving the support, the hind limb is straightened completely so that the pad of the paw is facing upwards. When landing, the metatarsus is placed at an angle to the support. The push of the hind limbs should be as strong and productive as possible.

When the front limb is freely reaching out, all the angles of the joints are also opened, and it is stretched forward so that it is practically in the same vertical plane as the tip of the nose. When landing, the metacarpus is elastically springy. During the return movement, the limb is bent in all joints, the paw is turned with the pad upwards and can (at a high-speed trot) almost touch the toes of the hind diagonal limb.

It is necessary to be extremely strict about the correct work of the joints: the inability to straighten them completely should be interpreted as a serious flaw at least. Weak joint ligaments are forgivable in growing dogs and unacceptable in mature animals.

Non-parallelism of limbs in movement is assessed depending on its severity.

Movements should be strong, free, but not "fluttering".

Skin:

The skin is thick, quite elastic, mobile relative to the muscles, which makes the dog less vulnerable when fighting a predator.

The thickness of the skin should not be excessive: vertical folds on the head, going from the outer corners of the eyes down, folds on the body, skin bulges on the joints indicate a damp build.

The mobility of the skin is noticeable during manual examination, but in motion the skin remains motionless relative to the body. Shifts of the skin from side to side at a trot indicate overdevelopment of the subcutaneous tissue and should be regarded as a build flaw.

Hair coat:

The coat is thick, straight, rough with a well-developed undercoat. On the head and the front side of the limbs, the coat is short and dense. On the withers, there is often longer hair. Depending on the length of the guard hair, dogs are distinguished with short (3-5 cm), lying flat over the entire body, and with longer (7-10 cm), intermediate-type hair, forming a mane on the neck, feathering behind the ears, on the back of the limbs and tail.



1. A dog with a long coat type. **2.** Short coat type. **3,4.** Dogs with intermediate, the most common coat type.

in cold weather when kept outdoors.

The undercoat is most abundant

Dogs with short hair still have minor feathering behind the ears, on the back of the limbs and a small fringe on the tail.

Long hair should not fall apart on the back to the sides.

During the winter, dogs of all coat types can grow long strands of hair between their toes that disguise the shape of their paws.

Puppies have a soft, downy coat, with no coarse hair until the first molt.

Adult dogs should not have soft, silky, flying hair.

Hair trimming falls under the general requirements for "changes not provided for by the standard". Dogs with trimmed hair are left "without evaluation".

Color:

Any color, except for genetic blue, genetic brown in any combination and saddle.

Disqualifying colors are genetically weakened colors: blue of all shades in combination with gray (asphalt) eyelid rims and nose, brown of all shades in combination with brown (liver) eyelid rims and nose. Saddle - a clearly defined black or blue spot covering the dog's neck and body from above, like in the Airedale Terrier.

When determining the color, it is necessary to focus primarily on the color of the nose and eyelid rims. Thus, in black dogs, old hair (before the start of shedding) can acquire a pronounced brown or reddish-brown color; with strongly lightened zonal-gray and gray-brindle colors, the hair appears blue, but in all these cases the nose and eyelid rims remain intensely black.

Black and tan, ticked (speckled black, speckled red, a mixture of black and red speckled) colors, although relatively rare, are nevertheless characteristic of the Central Asian Shepherd breed and should not be regarded as a color defect.

Size and weight:

Height at withers:

Males: not less than 70 cm.

Females: not less than 65 cm.

A larger height is desirable, while maintaining harmony of build.

Weight:

Males: Minimum 50 kg.

Females: Minimum 40 kg.

The condition of proportionality and correctness of the dog's build must be observed. In males over 80 cm tall and in females over 75 cm tall, the musculoskeletal system and conformity to the build type should be assessed especially strictly.

You should not give preference to a dog just because it is a giant. In super-large Central Asian Shepherd Dogs, such exterior defects and flaws as a damp build (flews, overdeveloped dewlap, dewlap, damp joints), short and/or narrow croup, straightened hind limbs, insufficiently developed thigh muscles, weak rear drive are quite common. Giant females lose the expression of sexual type. This is regarded as a disadvantage, however, the loss of sexual dimorphism should alert the breeder.

Males in general are most harmoniously built in the range of 74 – 80 cm, females, respectively, 67 – 74 cm.

The weight indicator depends primarily on the dog's bones, and not on its fattening condition.

Overfeeding, although not a genetic characteristic, should be punished during the examination, at least so that the owner is concerned about the health of his dog.

Excessive thinness is possible in males up to 2 - 3 years old, when their final formation occurs, and in actively working dogs. Such a defect does not allow the dog to receive titles, but should not be punished too severely.